# FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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## Week in Headlines

**International**

*Russia agreed to talks with U.S. on Eisenhower atomic pool plan, Soviet demand for A-weapons ban.*

*22 pro-Red Americans refused repatriation as Korean "explanations" ended; Dean predicted no renewal of fighting, doubted Reds would let Korea be unified.*

*Sen. René Coty elected French President after long deadlock.*

*Russia announced executions of Beria & 6 aides.*

**United States**

*Eisenhower met with GOP Congressional leaders on program.*

*NLRB ruled that employers could refuse to let union leaders exhort workers on company time.*

*Alleged charity rackets aired in New York hearings.*

*Braden charged "bad characters" in State Dept. blocked elimination of communism in Latin America.*

*Died: scientist Robt. Millikan.*

## WORLD AFFAIRS

ATOMIC ENERGY

### Reds Agree to Atom Talks

#### U.S. to Discuss Arms Ban

Russia conditionally agreed Dec. 21 to join with the U. S. & other powers in "confidential or diplomatic" talks on the Eisenhower plan for an international "bank" of fissionable materials.

The Soviet condition: the talks must deal with Russian proposals for an international ban on production & use of atomic & hydrogen weapons. Moscow said Pres. Eisenhower's plan for international development of peaceful atomic power would not reduce the danger of atomic war.

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Dec. 22 that the U.S. was willing to talk with Russia about international control of atomic weapons. He told the Natl. Press Club in Washington: the President's plan did not limit the scope of private talks on atomic development; the U.S. would consider any proposal for ending the threat of atomic war and was prepared for broad discussions with Russia; he did not think Russia's desire to discuss an arms ban would jeopardize the Eisenhower plan.

#### Red Response 'Hopeful'

Dulles said the 3,000-word Soviet reply was "hopeful." The statement—not a formal diplomatic note—was handed to U.S. Amb.-to-Moscow Charles E. Bohlen by Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov and later was distributed by Tass news agency.

Although it criticized basic aspects of the U.S. plan, the Soviet reply was not vituperative. (Pres. Eisenhower was called "an outstanding military leader.") It said Russia's "readiness" to participate in the "atomic pool" talks was based "on the idea that during such talks the following proposal of the Soviet Union will be considered at the same time:

"The states taking part in the agreement [to pool atomic resources], guided by their wish for reducing international tension, undertake solemn & unconditional pledges not to use atomic, hydrogen or other weapons of mass extermination."

Russia said its "absolutely clear" "attitude" toward the pooling of atomic energy was: "to turn this great discovery of the human mind not against civilization, but for its thorough progress; not for mass extermination of people, but for their peaceful needs; for thorough safeguarding of raising the welfare of the population."[1]

**Moscow Scores 'Omissions'**

While accepting the essence of the Eisenhower plan, Russia attacked the President's failure to provide for international control of all nuclear production. "It is necessary that not some part but the whole mass of atomic material be directed completely to peaceful aims," Russia said. If the agreement of world powers sought by the U.S. permitted "unrestricted" arms production while allocating "only some small proportion of atomic material" for peaceful aims, it (the agreement) would "directly sanction the production of atomic weapons," the statement contended.

The Eisenhower plan, Russia said, "in no way" reduced "the danger of atomic attack" because it did not: (1) "tie the hands" of nations able to produce nuclear weapons or (2) "limit the possibility of the use" of these arms. "Aggressor" nations would not be bound "as regards the use of the atomic weapon for any purpose or at any time." Because of these omissions, Russia said, the Eisenhower proposal was "not clear" and the U.S. must make "the necessary explanations."

Russia reiterated its line that the "most important & urgent" problems were: (1) "unconditional" prohibition of nuclear weapons, (2) "simultaneous establishment" of strict international control over this ban, and (3) "an unconditional pledge not to use these weapons." Russia would therefore "insist upon the urgency of achieving an appropriate international agreement concerning this question. . . . The Soviet Govt. has always attached great importance to direct talks between states with the aim of concluding mutually acceptable agreement concerning controversial questions, in the interests of strengthening general peace."[3]

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### TVA Gets Atomic Role

**The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Dec. 17 that the Tennessee Valley Authority had agreed to carry out & pay for a one-year study of present & future prospects for using nuclear power. The study was scheduled in addition to those begun 2 years ago by 5 "teams" of private companies. A pooling of TVA & AEC technical resources had been urged Oct. 22 by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.).**[2]

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### Dulles: Reds Miss 'Spirit'

State Secy. Dulles said Dec. 21 the criticisms indicated Russia had not "caught the spirit of the President's proposal," the "very purpose" of which "was to find a new & clearly feasible basis" for "getting started" toward an "acceptable solution" of the atomic arms race. The tone of the reply, Dulles added, "makes it even clearer that little can be achieved" by continued public debate. But Soviet acceptance of "new channels" gave the U.S. an opportunity "to explore every possibility of securing agreements" and bringing Pres. Eisenhower's plan "into the realm of creative action."[4]

UN Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said Soviet agreement to the talks was "encouraging—if true." Reactions of Congressional leaders:

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Congressional Joint

1—see p. 419C3 2—see p. 191G-H 3—see p. 409E1-C2 4—see p. 427F1 (See Index Sections in this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in white News Section)


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Com. on Atomic Energy—The Soviet response was "hopeful." Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.), House Armed Services Com. chairman—"Very skeptical" & "a little fearful of pooling our atomic resources or exchanging information with a bunch of mad dogs." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.)—The Soviet response "sounds good" but "any agreement has no effect" without "a fool-proof system of inspection." Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.)—Russia "opened an avenue worth exploring." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.)—The U.S. "should immediately prepare and submit a workable plan" to test Russia's good faith. Sen. George A. Smathers (D., Fla.)—"Very encouraging" but the U.S. must guard against "being out-maneuvered." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.)—"A good sign." Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.)—"Good news"; Congress should give "solid backing" to the President in any atomic energy talks with Russia.[1]

## KOREA

### POWs Spurn Final Offer

"Last-chance" offers of repatriation were rejected Dec. 23 by 22 American, one British & 77 South Korean war prisoners in neutral custody in Korea. The offers were broadcast on the last day "explanations" to anti-repatriate POWs were authorized under terms of the armistice agreement.[2]

The tape-recorded, 5-minute broadcasts were made from a sound truck outside the POW compound. Pro-Communist prisoners, who had refused to attend explanation sessions, tried to drown out the broadcasts by singing & shouting Red slogans. The Korean POWs, several of them dressed in women's clothes, started a native folk dance in which they were joined by some of the 19 Americans present (3 GIs were in the hospital).

The U.S. Defense Dept. said Dec. 23 that it would not list the 22 Americans immediately as absent without leave but would label them deserters if they continued to refuse to come back after 30 more days.

#### Safety Pledged to Returnees

The broadcast recordings were made by U.S. Maj. Edward Moorar, British Maj. Michael B. McNab of Scotland & ROK Lt. Col. Choi Kack Kyun. Each recording was played 4 times—a total of 12 broadcasts Dec. 23.

The broadcasters suggested to the POWs that "some among you . . . desire to be repatriated [but] are being forcibly prevented from expressing your free will by fear, threats & strong-arm methods of certain of your fellow prisoners." POWs wanting to come home were urged to "come forward and inform the guards nearest you." They were assured that "Indian guards will protect you."

The 22 Americans had refused Dec. 22 to accept a UN command letter urging them to weigh the "consequences" before making the "critical & irrevocable" decision as to whether to reject repatriation. No actual plea to the anti-repatriates to come home was made in either the letter or in the Dec. 23 broadcasts. Neither were the POWs promised immunity from punishment for crimes some were suspected of having committed against other Allied captives while in Communist POW camps.

#### Reds Renew Interviews

Meantime the Communists resumed explanations to POWs Dec. 21, interviewing 250 Chinese and persuading a record 33 to return to communism.[3]

Communist representatives demanded at a Military Armistice Comm. meeting Dec. 21 that the explanations be continued beyond Dec. 23 to allow a "full 90 days" of interviews. They said they had explained for only 7 days (a total of 10 days through Dec. 23) because of agitation by ROK & Natl. Chinese "agents."

U.S. Maj. Gen. Julius K. Lacey rejected both the demand & the accusation. He blamed the Reds themselves for holding so few persuasion sessions, charging that they never had "made a serious, conscientious effort to carry out the explanations."[4]

#### India Cautious on Releases

An Indian Forgn. Office spokesman said Dec. 17 that Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya had received no Govt. directive justifying his statement that unrepatriated POWs would be freed after Jan. 22. Thimayya's view "does not reflect that of the Govt. of India," the spokesman declared.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru Dec. 23 again voiced disagreement with the UN command stand that unrepatriated prisoners would become civilians Jan. 23.[5]

### Dean Expects No New War

Arthur H. Dean predicted in a TV-radio address in Washington Dec. 21 that neither the Communists nor ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee would renew the fighting in Korea even if a Korean peace conference failed to take place.

Reporting to the U.S. on his futile negotiations in Panmunjom to arrange a peace conference, Dean expressed doubt that the Reds would permit Korea to be unified. "I do believe that the Chinese Communists are determined to keep North Korea politically & economically integrated into their own economy," he said. "The outlook is discouraging but by no means hopeless."

#### Composition Key to Dispute

Dean reported that the key to the dispute over conference arrangements was the question of composition: "Who will attend? . . . Who will be bound by agreements reached?" The Reds wanted Russia to come as a neutral "presumably to hide [Russia's] aggression," Dean speculated. He said they insisted on neutrals because they "think they can stir up trouble for us with India by nominating her. . . ."

"To stop the other side's byplay as to neutrals & to further the early convening of the conference," Dean said, the Allies had accepted participation of neutrals as nonvoting observers. He insisted that he "fully met the other side on this question" except for the Red proposal on Russia and except for choosing the particular neutrals to attend, "which really constitutes no fundamental difficulty."[6]

Dean called attention to a section of the UN Gen. Assembly's resolution on the conference which provided, he said, that "any nation . . . can announce before the voting that that nation does not elect to be bound by the voting on that particular item." He said it "should facilitate agreement."

#### Parley Walkout Explained

Dean said he had to walk out of the talks when Red Chinese delegate Huang Hua accused the U.S. of "perfidy or deliberate treachery" because otherwise "the Communists would have broadcast far & wide that a [U.S. Govt. representative] had admitted the charge of perfidy."[7]

He paid tribute to Thimayya as "a great military man" & "humanitarian" of "superb common sense" who fully sympathized with Allied desires to release unrepatriated POWs after Jan. 22 unless a political conference decided otherwise before then.[5]

(Dean predicted on arriving in Washington Dec. 17 that "hostilities will not be resumed in Korea." He said the 22 Americans refusing repatriation had been "hoodwinked." "The moment their advertising value to the Communists ends, they will be killed . . . placed in slave labor camps or other wise disposed of." He told State Secy. Dulles Dec. 18 that he was sure the Communists would try to renew pre-conference talks.)[8]

#### South Korea Plans Action

ROK Pres. Rhee said Dec. 21 that his Govt. had made tentative plans for action to be taken at the conclusion of a 90-day deadline it had set for peaceful unification of Korea.

ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai said Dec. 17 that Rhee had been misunderstood when he was reported as pledging to give a political conference 90 days to unify Korea peacefully, regardless of when the conference started. Rhee spoke "in terms of the armistice agreement," which had specified that the conference was to open no later than Oct. 28, Pyun declared.[9]

### Korea Roundup

**Red China's** Peiping radio charged Dec. 23 that 33,637 captives had been killed in South Korean POW camps.[10] . . . **Chin Hun Shik**, ex-ROK Home Minister, was arrested in Seoul Dec. 9 on charges of taking bribes from an editor under death sentence as a Red spy.[11] . . . **Li En** replaced Kim Dar Hen as chairman of North Korea's Supreme Natl. Assembly (reported Dec. 22).

1—see p. 410D-F2 2—see 418D3 3—see 398F3
4—see 419D1 5—see 419C1 6—see 411F1
7—see 418C2 8—see 418A3 9—see 418B3
10—see 401C1 11—see 411D-E3

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## WEST EUROPE

### Eisenhower Stresses EDC

Pres. Eisenhower said Dec. 23 he viewed the European Defense Community plan as the "only practical" way of maintaining peace between France & Germany. The White House statement, issued as part of a report on a Natl. Security Council meeting, supported State Secy. Dulles' view that failure to create the EDC would force a "reappraisal" of U.S. foreign policy. The President described EDC as the "solid core" of the NATO structure and said the U.S. would have to review "its basic policies" unless the EDC was established soon.[1]

#### Dulles Cites EDC Objectives

Dulles, referring to French hesitancy to vote on ratification of the EDC treaty, said Dec. 22 that "nonaction" soon would be "the equivalent of adverse action." He warned that the U.S. might withdraw its 6 divisions from Germany if the European Army, including West Germans, did not materialize. The U.S. could not continue to be "a principal defender of Germany while the Germans themselves look on as mere observers," Dulles said. He listed these reasons for creating EDC:

- The West's strategy envisoned defense of "the entire area" of the prospective EDC nations with no "abandonment of advanced positions." But this was based on the assumption that Germans would participate in "the common defense."
- The EDC treaty would prevent future German aggression because German forces would be limited in size and controlled by a 6-nation command, not a German general staff.
- Cooperation in EDC could heal the breach between France & Germany and "end, once & for all, the suicidal strife which has long plagued the Western world."

Dulles said he saw no "alternatives" to EDC "in the sense of other practical ways of accomplishing" these 3 goals. The "most mentioned" alternative, admission of an independent West Germany to NATO, was virtually unattainable, he held.[2]

#### NATO in 'Good Shape'

Reporting on the recent North Atlantic Council meeting in Paris, Dulles said Dec. 22 that NATO was "in good shape," operating on a budget "which the member nations can sustain for what may be a long period."

He reported: all 14 member nations had made "important contributions" toward building NATO; "most of the forces in Europe" were from nations other than the U.S.; there were "approximately" 6 U.S. divisions, with air & naval support, now in Europe; the U.S. had made "the largest single contribution" ("some $11 billion") for arming & equipping NATO forces; he was "impressed by the spirit of vigorous fellowship" in NATO. Dulles said NATO's ability simultaneously to increase military power and economic well-being was "a striking contrast to despotism" and confronted "the Soviet rulers with a dilemma at home."[3]

### U.S. Plans Spanish Bases

One naval & 3 air bases will be built by the U.S. in the initial phase of its Spanish bases program, it was disclosed Dec. 21 by release of Nov. 12 testimony before a U.S. House Appropriations subcommittee. Asst. Defense Secy. Franklin G. Floete revealed that the U.S. expected to spend about $150 million in 3 years on this phase. Rear Adm. Joseph F. Jelley said sites for the air bases had been chosen but not that for the naval base. The latter was to be a pipeline terminal for pumping fuel from tankers to the air bases.[4]

### Austrian-Jewish Talks Off

Jewish representatives broke off restitution negotiations with Austria Dec. 17. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Joint Executive Board for Jewish Claims on Austria, said in London that Austria suddenly had refused to discuss the disposition of "heirless" property (left by victims of the Nazis) until the Austrian state (peace) treaty was signed.

Goldmann blamed the "open Nazi party" in Austria for "this new stiffening of the Austrian attitude." The Austrian Govt. contended Dec. 21 that it had no right to discuss property claims because existing laws permitted claims to be filed up to 6 months after the state treaty became effective.[5]

#### Air Ruling Defied

The Austrian Govt. notified the Big 4 Allied Council Dec. 19 it was resuming control of Austria's air space immediately. The decision defied an Allied ban on Austrian production or operation of commercial aircraft.[6]

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**Italy & Yugoslavia** completed the withdrawal of troops from "emergency" border positions in the Trieste region Dec. 20.[7] . . . **Guy Burgess'** mother, Mrs. J. R. Bassett, received a letter in London Dec. 23 written by her son, a British diplomat who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain May 25, 1951. The letter, which was posted in London, contained Christmas greetings & said the writer was in good health. British officials expressed belief that the letter had been brought to England by diplomatiac courier from an Iron Curtain country.[8]

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

### U.S.-Pakistan Aid Dispute

U.S. plans for military aid to Pakistan were denounced by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in Parliament Dec. 23 as endangering peace & tending toward colonialism. He said it threatened his efforts to make Asia an area where war "would not come." (Nehru's Congress Party sponsored demonstrations in New Delhi Dec. 20 against U.S. aid to Pakistan.)

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Nehru's sister & UN Gen. Assembly president, deplored the proposed aid but urged against exaggerating its importance. She defended the U.S. against charges of imperialism or war-mongering.

U.S. Amb.-to-India George V. Allen Dec. 23 delivered to the Indian Forgn. Office a note denying that the U.S. sought bases in Pakistan or a Pakistani "military alliance." He said the U.S. planned only the sort of military aid that went to Iran. (Allen Dec. 24 signed an agreement giving India $20 million in U.S. aid for rail equipment & locomotives.)

Pakistan told Russia in a Dec. 19 note that it had not discussed granting bases in its talks with the U.S. Replying to a Nov. 30 Soviet note, Pakistan denied that the talks were in contemplation of "any step in hostility or unfriendliness" to Russia. But Pakistan asserted its sovereign right to all "appropriate & adequate" safeguards regardless of Russian, Red Chinese & Indian opposition.[9]

### Nixon Finds Reds on Run

U. S. Vice-Pres. Nixon lauded the Eisenhower foreign policy Dec. 23 for putting the Communists "on the defensive all over the world" for the first time. In a radio-TV report on his round-the-world tour, Nixon said that millions of Asians "honestly believe" the U. S. to be "just as great a threat" to peace as Russia & Red China. Noting Asian sensitivity to racial bias, he warned that "every act of racial discrimination" in the U. S. "hurts America as much as an espionage agent who turns over a weapon to a foreign enemy."

Nixon backed U. S. aid in Indo-China, predicting that "the Communists will take over" if the French leave. "If Indo-China goes under Communist domination, the whole of Southeast Asia will be threatened," he said. He estimated that the Reds controlled 800 million people whereas 540 million others were "committed to the free nations" and 600 million, most of them living in areas Nixon visited, "can be classified as not committed."[10]

### Free-World Economy Soars

Industrial & farm output in free-world countries reached record levels in 1953 and unemployment dropped by about 5%, Harold E. Stassen reported Dec. 21. The Forgn. Operations Admin. director said U. S. foreign aid would be cut "quite sharply" from the $6.6 billion (including a $2.1 billion carryover) available this fiscal year. While expenditures for technical aid were to increase slightly, there was to be big reduction of military & economic aid & administrative expense.[11]

### Red Strength Assayed

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, retired ex-Deputy U. S. Army Chief of Staff, told a U. S. Senate Interior subcommittee Dec. 22 that he did not think NATO strong enought to hold Europe against a Soviet attack. Re-

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1—see p. 417G2 2—417A1-E2 3—417E3-418D1 4—403C2 5—Vol. XII, 286J 6—398C2 7—420C1 8—Vol. XII, 162H 9—420B2 10—420F1 11—391E2

tired Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, ex-aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, told the subcommittee the Red air force could keep any U. S. fleet from reaching Europe with supplies.[1]

### *Indo-Chinese War*

Rebel Viet Minh leader Ho Chi Minh broadcast new "peace feelers" to the French Dec. 16-19 to mark the 7th anniversary of the Indo-Chinese civil war (Dec. 19). Ho offered Dec. 18 to release "several hundred" French war prisoners.[2]

King Norodom Sihanouk, 31, of Cambodia led his army against Communist rebels near the Thailand border Dec. 20. His troops were followed by trucks with food, clothing & other supplies for civilians. The king had decreed general mobilization, calling up thousands of auxiliaries in addition to his 20,000 regulars although he had insufficient arms for them. He flew to Pnompenh Dec. 22 to accept 2,000 rifles presented by Thailand.[3]

(Viet Nam Chief of State Bao Dai Dec. 17 asked Prince Buu Loc, 39, to form a new Cabinet to replace that of Nguyen Van Tam, which resigned. The prince, in Paris, withheld his reply until his return to Indo-China.)[4]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENT

### *Maps Legislative Program*

Pres. Eisenhower & his advisers outlined the Administration's legislative program to Republican Congressional leaders during White House conferences Dec. 17-19. The President then announced Dec. 19 that "the Congressional leaders & the committee chairmen will cooperate fully in carrying out this program."

He said the program was based on the 1952 Republican platform and would: (1) measure every element of foreign policy by the rule: "Does it advance the interest of America?"; (2) assure Americans "that they can depend on this Admin. to protect the security, the welfare & the economic stability of each individual citizen."

#### Lists Achievements

Opening the discussions Dec. 17, the President said the proposals he planned to present to Congress in January would be a continuation of an Admin. program which already had:

(a) "Stopped the shooting & casualty lists in Korea"; (b) "reduced by $13 billion the previous Admin.'s request for new appropriations"; (c) "cleared the way for January tax reductions"; (d) "stabilized the purchasing power of the citizen's dollar and stopped inflation"; (e) "removed stifling controls on our economy"; (f) "extended emergency aid in agriculture and assisted those in drought-affected areas"; (g) "removed security risks from federal service"; (h) "strengthened our defenses & those of the free world"; (i) enacted laws to permit "additional immigration in urgent situations."

He said he expected to deliver the State of the Union Message personally Jan. 7, the day after Congress convenes, and to send the budget message & economic report later.[5]

### *Quits Organizations*

Asst. White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder revealed Dec. 21 that since assuming office, Pres. Eisenhower had resigned from most of the "several hundred" organizations he had joined. Explaining why the President & his son, Maj. John Eisenhower, had quit the Sons of the American Revolution, Snyder said the President had "decided to retain membership only in those organizations in which he could be active, such as the Red Cross."

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**David McKendree Key** was sworn in Dec. 17 as Asst. State Secy. for UN Affairs. He replaced Robert D. Murphy, 59, who had stepped up to the job of Deputy State Undersecy.[6]

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### COMMUNISM

### *State Dept. Clean-out Urged*

Ex-Asst. State Secy. Spruille Braden called Dec. 22 for a clean-out of "insidious groups" & "thoroughly bad characters" in the State Dept. who, he said, were helping to block elimination of communism in Latin America. Testifying in New York before the Senate Internal Security Subcom., Braden told of bucking Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White & Laurence Duggan during his fight against Red penetration in 1942-45. He said communism was growing in Latin America and endangering U.S. security.[7]

### *Democrats Laud Own Drive*

The Democratic Natl. Com. Dec. 15 issued a "fact sheet" to disprove GOP charges that Democrats were "soft" on communism and to show instead that Democrats had a better record than Republicans in fighting Reds.[8]

According to the "fact sheet":

Communist strength in the U.S. more than doubled under the Republican Hoover Admin., was cut to less than ¼ under subsequent Democratic Admins. 48,770 persons voted the Red ticket when Herbert Hoover was elected in 1928. The number of Communist voters rose to 102,991 when Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated Hoover in 1932, dropped to 80,159 in 1936. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover was cited as estimating Red strength in 1953 at 24,796.

Democratic Admin. prosecutions wiped out the CP top command. Laws to fight internal subversion were enacted under Democratic Admins.

### *FDR Called Browder's Chief*

Ex-Communist John Lautner told the Subversive Activities Control Board Dec. 15 that he had heard that Earl Browder, as head of the U.S. Communist Party, "took orders" from the late Franklin D. Roosevelt & his Cabinet during World War II.[9] He said he received this information from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the U.S.' leading woman Communist.[10]

Lautner said that Miss Flynn also told him that art teacher Josephine Truslow Adams, 54, had served as liaison between FDR & Browder and that Miss Adams was the "Mr. X whose card was found on the Presidential desk the first day Truman came in" after FDR died. When Truman discovered "Mr. X's" identity, he refused "to have anything to do with it," Lautner declared. He testified that he knew Miss Adams as "a member of the Communist Party." Lautner's testimony was at hearings to force the Jefferson School of Science, where Miss Adams taught in 1944-45, to register as a Red front.[11] Ex-Communist Louis Budenz testified at the hearings Dec. 9 that Miss Adams had told him that she used her White House friendship to carry messages between FDR & Browder.

Miss Adams, descendent of Presidents John & John Quincy Adams, denied in Mahwah, N.J. Dec. 18 that she was a CP member or had been an FDR-Browder link. She said she had relayed a message in which FDR promised N.Y. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that Browder, then in jail, would be freed on his birthday if a planned rally for Browder were canceled.[12] She said she got the message from a White House contact with minority groups. Miss Adams asserted that she had entered the White House only once—in 1939 when she & 2 Swarthmore students were lobbying for liberal causes—and that she never saw the President there. But she added that she knew him and had painted pictures for Mrs. Roosevelt.

### *Balky Witnesses Heed Einstein*

Electronics engineer Albert Shadowitz, 38, told Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Dec. 16 that he was following Dr. Albert Einstein's advice in refusing to answer questions on Communist affiliation. Shadowitz, appearing before McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. in New York, invoked the First Amend. but not the 5th in his refusal. Einstein confirmed in Princeton that he had given this advice to Shadowitz when the latter called on him Dec. 8.

2 N. Y. high school teachers—Irving Adler & Norman London—cited Einstein's general advice to intellectuals in refusing at their Board of Education trials Dec. 18 & 21 to discuss Red affiliation.[13]

These other witnesses invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 16 in refusing to answer McCarthy's questions: Mrs. Ruth Wiener Levine, 35, ex-clerk at Fed. Telecommunications Laboratories; Saml. Jos. Snyder, former Signal Corps patent attorney; Army Pvt. David Laporte Linfield, 25, ex-Fed. Telecommunications employe; Sidney Glassman, discharged UN economist & ex-Signal Corps private; Sidney Stolberg, manager of a N.J. egg cooperative. All were questioned about spying & leakage of classified data in the Signal Corps.

Harry A. Hyman, N.Y. insurance man who made hundreds of phone calls to defense installations, was called before the McCarthy Subcom. for a 2d time Dec. 17. He denied spying but refused to testify on Communist ties. McCarthy accused him of espionage and said he would try to have him indicted under the Smith Act.[14] 2 other witnesses refused Dec. 17 to answer queries on Red connections: Louis Kaplin, N.J. egg salesman & ex-Signal Corps employe; Ezekiel Heyman, ex-Fed. Telecommunications employe.[15]

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**Pvt. Robert D. Blevens,** 29, of Omaha was sentenced to 13 years in jail by an Army court in Berlin Dec. 21 after his conviction on charges of (a) deserting twice to the Russian zone, (b) breaking out of a military stockade, (c) conspiring with Ingrid Jonek, 21, a German girl, to lure U. S. soldiers into the Soviet sector of Berlin to desert to the Reds and (d) violating the Smith Act (first American soldier to be convicted of such violation) by consorting with a group—the East German State Security Service—that advocated violent overthrow of the U.S. Govt.[16] . . . **Robert G. Thompson,** 38, was convicted of contempt of court in New York Dec. 15

1—see p. 391D1 2—419F2 3—391F3 4—419D2 5—420F2 6—306D-E1 7—394F-G2, 377C-D3 8—422C2 9—Vol. IX, 301L 10—37F 11—414A2 12—Vol. II, 156N, 100L 13—198B 14—405B-C2 15—422F2-C3 16—369C3

for failing to surrender to serve a 3-yr. jail term as a Communist conspirator. He was sentenced Dec. 16 to an additional 4-yr. term on the contempt charge.[1] . . . **Mrs. Anita Cohen Boyer Field,** 36, left the U.S. for Mexico Dec. 7 to avoid deportation, the Justice Dept. announced Dec. 17. The Montreal-born wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, wealthy "angel" of leftist causes, she formerly was married to Dr. Raymond Boyer, who had been jailed in the Canadian spy case.[2] . . . **Lt. Thomas Shepard,** 29, Korean war veteran, was cleared by AF investigators of security charges, the Pentagon announced Dec. 22. Shepard had said he was threatened with dismissal apparently because of activities of his brother, a United Electrical Workers organizer.[3] . . . **Mrs. Eda Glaser,** dismissed by the UN for refusing to answer Senate questions on communism, appeared before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. Dec. 22 and again invoked the 5th Amend.[4] . . . **Dr. Horace B. Davis** was dismissed as a U. of Kansas City assistant economics professor Dec. 17 for refusing in June to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether he was a Red. He had invoked the 5th Amend. . . . 4 **Czech-born civilians** were dismissed from the tailoring shop at West Point for suspected sympathy for Communists, the *Newburg* (N.Y.) *News* reported Dec. 16. All 4 (names withheld) denied such sympathy.

## GENERAL

### *Unions Lose Reply Right*

The NLRB, reversing a decision it had handed down in 1951, ruled Dec. 21 that employers could address employes on company time & property before a representation election without giving equal privileges to union representatives.[5] It held, however, that neither side could make speeches to the workers on company time within 24 hours of the election.

The "equal opportunity" decision was in a case involving the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Livingston (Tenn.) Shirt Co. The 24-hr. rule was enunciated in a dispute between the CIO United Furniture Workers and the Peerless Plywood Co. of Highpoint, N.C. Abe Murdock, a Truman Admin. holdover on the NLRB, dissented in both 4-1 rulings.

### *Labor Peace Formula*

A Natl. Planning Assn. committee reported Dec. 20, after a 7-yr. study, that companies with good labor relations considered "a strong union an asset to management" and fully accepted "the collective bargaining process" & "unionism as an institution."

The committee, financed by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, noted these other factors in good industrial relations:

(a) The union "fully accepts private ownership & operation of the industry"; (b) "the company stays out of the union's internal affairs"; (c) the parties have "mutual trust & confidence" with "no serious ideological incompatibilities"; (d) they take no "legalistic approach" to solving disputes; (e) solution of work problems gets priority over abstract principles; (f) there is "widespread union-management consultations & highly-developed information sharing"; (g) "grievances are settled promptly, in the local plant wherever possible," through flexible & informal procedures.

The committee's 26 members represented industry, labor, universities, law & economics. Clinton S. Golden of Harvard, who directed the study, said the Taft-Hartley law apparently had "no profound effect for good or bad" on industrial relations.

### *Railroad Disputes Settled*

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen settled a wage dispute with railroads Dec. 17 by accepting a 5¢ hourly increase & more liberal vacation allowance (agreement signed in Chicago). The Railway Clerks Union (AFL) called off a strike of Railway Express employes in key cities Dec. 17 pending an inquiry by a Presidential fact-finding board into the clerks' wage demands.[7]

### *Civil Service Cut Upheld*

Fed. Dist. Judge Richmond B. Keech ruled in Washington Dec. 15 that the President had unlimited power to exclude or except federal jobs from classified civil service. The decision upheld the Eisenhower Admin.'s efforts to replace Truman-appointed workers in key jobs.

The ruling was made in rejection of a suit by attorney Leo A. Roth, who said his dismissal last June from a $10,800-a-yr. Justice Dept. post was illegal because he had competitive civil service status.

Judge Keech conceded that his ruling nullified Govt. employes' "statutory safeguard from removal."[8]

### *Air Defense*

The nation's first "flying radar station," a Douglas RC-121-C Super-Constellation, arrived at the newly-activated Airborne Early Warning & Control Sqdn. at McClellan AF Base, Calif. Dec. 21. Its mission: to extend U.S. radar nets out over the Pacific beyond fixed stations.[9]

The Army said Dec. 17 it was installing its first guided-missile anti-aircraft battery at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 24 miles northeast of Washington. Its weapon was to be the Nike, supersonic rocket capable of hunting down & destroying planes "regardless of evasive action."[10]

### *Package Liquor Banned*

Yielding to Congressional pressure, the Defense Dept. Dec. 17 banned sale of liquor by the bottle on military posts, effective Apr. 1. Military messes & clubs were authorized to continue to sell by the drink. The order reversed a recent regulation permitting package sales at Army & AF posts and ended long-standing authorization of such sales at Navy & Marine bases. Package sales had been opposed by temperance groups & retail liquor dealers.[12]

### *Ask N.M. Vote Reversal*

A Senate Elections Subcom. headed by Frank A. Barrett (R., Wyo.) recommended by a 2-1 vote Dec. 18 that 30,000 votes cast in the 1952 New Mexico Senatorial election be thrown out for "lack of secrecy" (improper compartmentation of voting places) when they were cast. 20,000 votes for Sen. Dennis Chavez (D.), 10,000 for Patrick J. Hurley (R.) were involved. Senate adoption of the subcommittee's recommendations would reverse Chavez' 5,000-vote victory, elect Hurley.[11]

## FOREIGN

### *Coty Named French Chief*

A 7-day deadlock in the French Parliament over the choice of a new French President was broken Dec. 23 with election of Sen. René Coty, 71, of Le Havre, a moderate conservative. He was elected with 477 votes as a compromise choice on the 13th ballot (first time since 1875 that more than 2 ballots were required for a French Presidential election).

Premier Joseph Laniel, Independent, was the leading contender through the first 8 ballots Dec. 17-21 but his best showing was 430 out of 452 votes (of the joint Natl. Assembly & Council of the Republic) needed for election. Socialists backed Marcel-Edmond Naegelen, a foe of EDC, who ran 2d throughout the balloting. Dissident Independents & other Centrist opponents of Laniel backed a series of 3d candidates to prevent his election.

Coty was to take office Jan. 17 as successor to Vincent Auriol.[13]

### *Beria Executed*

The Soviet Govt. announced Dec. 24 that Lavrenti P. Beria & 6 co-defendants had been executed by firing squad as traitors after a secret trial before a special Judicial Commission of the USSR Supreme Court. The announcement said the 6-day trial ended Dec. 23 and the death sentences, not subject to appeal, were carried out that day. Marshal Ivan S. Konev was chairman of the special court.

Beria was said to have confessed to conspiring with foreign intelligence agents from 1919 until "the moment of his exposure & arrest" this year to "seize power," "restore the rule of the bourgeoisie" and terrorize patriotic Soviet Communist leaders. He was charged with attempts to sabotage current agricultural programs in the USSR.

Executed with Beria: V. N. Merkulov, V. G. Dekanozov, B. Z. Kobulov, Sergei A. Goglidze, Pavel Y. Meshik, L. E. Vlodzimirsky.[14]

### *Mossadegh Gets New Trial*

Ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran was convicted by a 5-man military court in Teheran Dec. 21 of having attempted to lead a revolt against the Shah. He was sentenced to 3 years in solitary confinement, the Shah having intervened against prosecution demands for the death sentence and asked that Mossadegh be shown mercy. Mossadegh appealed the sentence Dec. 22 and his case was to be tried again by an appeals court.[15]

1—see p. 357D2 2—Vol. XII, 105K 3—405A3 4—362A1 5—Vol. XI, 326H 6—394B3 7—298D3 8—211B 9—301C1, 69B 10—363C1 11—318F1 12—298G2 13—214A 14—420B1 15—378G3

### *In Brief*

**Austria** Dec. 21 was authorized 700 million schillings ($26,923,076) in U.S. aid counterpart funds for investment in industry, agriculture, forestry, housing, tourism & other economic programs. 12 billion schillings in counterpart funds had been released previously since Apr. 1948.[1] . . . **Bulgarian** Premier Vulko Chervenkov said Dec. 18 in a speech on the eve of national elections that his Govt. was ready to reestablish diplomatic relations with the U.S. (broken off by the U.S. Feb. 20, 1950 after Bulgaria demanded Amb. Donald Heath's recall as an espionage conspirator). One-ticket elections of 249 Natl. Assemblymen in Bulgaria and local & district councils in Rumania were held Dec. 20.[2] . . . **Central African Fed.** Legislative Assembly elections Dec. 15 produced a one-sided victory for the moderate Federal party (anti-segregation) led by Sir Godfrey Huggins.[3] . . . **Hungarian** Jewish youth leader George Schay was reported in Vienna Dec. 16 to have been convicted of espionage by a military court Dec. 2 and given a 5-yr. prison sentence. Pres. Lajos Stoekler of the Hungarian Jewish community & Dr. Zoltan Benedek, director of the Budapest Jewish Hospital, were said to have gone on trial Dec. 8 but their fate was not reported.[4]

**Italian** Premier Giuseppe Pella threatened in a meeting Dec. 20 with ex-Premier Alcide de Gasperi to resign on grounds that he was not getting full support from the Christian Dem. party (led by de Gasperi, also Pella's party). Pella & party leaders had disagreed over his plans to revise the Cabinet. 24-hour strikes to enforce pay & other demands were staged by railroad & civil service workers Dec. 11 & industrial workers in northern Italy Dec. 15.[5] . . . **Kashmir** conference of Indian & Pakistani military & political experts seeking agreement on plans for a Kashmir-Jammu plebiscite opened in New Delhi Dec. 21.[6] . . . **Kenya** Supreme Court in Nairobi sentenced 24 Kikuyu tribesmen to death Dec. 22 for murders committed during the Lari massacre in March. 40 defendants were acquitted and 3, too young to be sentenced to death, were detained under Govt. supervision.[7] . . . **Malta** Labor Party won 19, Nationalists 18 of the 40 seats in the Maltese Parliament, final returns showed Dec. 19. A coalition Govt. headed by Borg Olivier (N.) had been defeated Oct. 9 on its budget.[8] . . . **Poland** reported Dec. 18 that Roman Catholic bishops in the country had taken an oath of loyalty to the regime at a ceremony in Warsaw. The Vatican said Dec. 19 that such an oath would have been forced by "long moral, administrative & physical violence" and would not be recognized by the Church.[9] . . . **Spanish** Gen. Francisco Franco was awarded Dec. 21 the Supreme Order of Christ (highest secular decoration granted by Pope).[10] . . . Swiss Parliament Dec. 22 elected Rodolphe Rubattel, Economic Affairs Minister since 1947, as Swiss President in 1954.[11] . . . **Turkish** Natl. Assembly passed Dec. 15 a law confiscating all property (valued at $50 million) of the Republican People's Party. Premier Adnan Menderes' governing Democratic Party contended that the RPP obtained the property illegally during a 26-yr. one-party reign in the country.[12] . . . **Yugoslavia** announced Dec. 21 it had accepted an Albanian offer to resume diplomatic relations. An agreement on settlement of frontier disputes had been announced Dec. 11.[13]

## LATIN AMERICA

**Argentine** Congress completed passage Dec. 18 of a Peronist bill to release political prisoners & readmit political exiles to the country. The Argentine Govt. ordered Dec. 22 that prices of clothing textiles be rolled back to the Nov. 1952 level with reductions passed on to consumers.[14] . . . **Cuban** ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás, 50, & his ex-Interior Minister, Sagundo Curti Messina, 43, pleaded innocent when they were arraigned in New York Dec. 14 on federal charges of conspiring to export arms from the U.S. illegally. They were arrested in Miami Dec. 5.[15] . . . **Brazilian** Pres. Getulio Vargas warned in a speech Dec. 22 that private power firms in Brazil (mostly controlled by U.S. & Canadian firms) would be expropriated if they opposed his Govt's plans to distribute cheap electric power to undeveloped areas.[16] . . . **Bolivian** Govt. issued a Christmas amnesty Dec. 21 to 364 political prisoners & 47 exiles.[17]

**Mrs. Janet Jagan,** wife of deposed British Guiana Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan, was arraigned in Georgetown Dec. 15 on charges of holding a political meeting without a police permit. (Jagan was denied permission to visit Ceylon Nov. 25 under a Ceylonese regulation barring alien Communists. British officials in Georgetown announced a $2,500,000 grant Nov. 18 to provide housing for sugar workers living in tenement shacks.)[18] . . . **Jacques Mornard,** assassin of Leon Trotsky, became eligible for parole Dec. 21 after serving 13 years of a 20-yr. Mexican prison term for murder. Mexican officials said he had not asked for parole for fear of both Trotzkyite & Soviet agents. . . . **Panamanian** Legislature passed unanimously Dec. 22 a law barring Communists & Fascists from holding public office or doing business with the government.

## ECONOMICS

***Agriculture***— The Agriculture Dept. reported Dec. 21 that U.S. farmers had obtained $86,429,000 this year under 3 Farmers' Home Admin. loan programs. Most of the loans were issued to farmers in southwestern drought areas. An additional $55,971,000 had been loaned since mid-year to help farmers buy livestock feed. . . . The Agri. Dept. ended Dec. 16 its large-scale buying of low-grade beef to bolster prices. It reported 250 million lb. of meat purchased for $93,700,000. . . . U.S. cotton & peanut farmers, in balloting Dec. 15, voted 95% in favor of a Govt. quota plan to reduce their crops in 1954 but to continue to support prices at 90% of parity. . . . The American Farm Bureau Fed. convention, held in Chicago Dec. 13-17, called for elimination of present high-level farm price supports by 1955 in favor of a flexible support plan (75% to 90% parity according to current supplies). The convention upheld the principle of minimum price protection against disastrous downturns but said the Govt. should not be expected to guarantee profits. It called for efforts to expand foreign & domestic markets for U.S. farm products. Allan B. Kline, Iowa farmer, was reelected as AFBF president. Agri. Secy Ezra Taft Benson addressed the convention Dec. 16 in favor of flexible price supports.[19]

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**Anti-trust** case in which the Govt. sought to divest du Pont of alleged control of Gen. Motors & U.S. Rubber was taken under advisement by Fed. Judge Walter J. La Buy in Chicago Dec. 21. He had been hearing the case at intervals since Nov. 1952.[20] . . . **Industrial production index** was revised by the Fed. Reserve Board Dec. 17. It adopted a new method for taking into account seasonal factors, changed the base period to 1947-49 instead of 1935-39, extended coverage to 175 industries & areas instead of 100. . . . **Home-buying** statistics issued by the Commerce Dept. Dec. 20: Americans spent $11.7 billion for more than 1,000,000 non-farm homes this year, raising total expenditures since World War II to $75 billion; 57% of the homes in the U.S. were owned by the families living in them.

**Standard Oil of N.J.** officials whose election was announced Dec. 20 (effective Jan. 1): Eugene Holman advanced from president to chairman to succeed retiring Frank W. Abrams; M. J. Rathbone, a director, named new president.

## ARTS & SCIENCE

### *Color TV Approved*

The "compatible" method of color television (pictures receivable in black & white on non-color sets) was approved by the Federal Communications Comm. for commercial use Dec. 17. First colorcast of a commercial program: a performance of *Amahl & the Night Visitors* on NBC Dec. 21 sponsored by Hallmark greeting cards. Network officials said colorcasting of many major commercial programs

1—see p. 427D2 2—308D3 3—358C1 4—41D 5—283E1 6—282C3 7—406F2 8—111B 9—395D3 10—371F1 11—399F3 12—399G3 13—308D3 14—350G2 15—358F1, 251E1 16—251A3 17—378F3 18—394E3 19—406D3 20—334D2

would begin early next year. Manufacturers estimated that substantial production of color receivers would be under way within 9 months, the early models with 14-in. screens selling at $700-$1,000 each.[1]

### *In Brief*

**50th anniversary** of powered flight, commemorating the Wright brothers' first flight in 1903, was observed with a USAF & RAF demonstration at the site at Kitty Hawk, N.C. Dec. 17. Pres. Eisenhower same day awarded the annual Collier Aviation Trophy to Leonard S. Hobbs of East Hartford, Conn., who was chiefly responsible for development of the Pratt & Whitney J-57 jet engine.

**Gamma globulin** provided by the American Red Cross to treat polio, measles & infectious hepatitis totaled about 5 million cc. this year, the organization reported Dec. 12.[2] . . . **Archibald MacLeish**, poet & ex-Librarian of Congress, was elected Dec. 15 to succeed sculptor Paul Manship as president of the American Academy of Arts & Letters. New Academy members: architect Arthur Brown Jr., poet E. E. Cummings, novelist John Hersey, composer Roger Sessions. . . . **H. V. Kaltenborn** was elected Dec. 15 as Radio News Analysts Assn. president for 1954.

**Aram Khatchaturian**, Soviet composer who in 1948 accepted Communist Party criticism for "formalistic distortions & anti-democratic tendencies" in his work, wrote in the November issue of *Soviet Music* that Soviet composers must throw off "bureaucratic" influence and strive for "creative innovation."[3] . . . **Stalin Peace Prize** awards were announced in Moscow Dec. 20 for American novelist Howard Fast, British physicist John D. Bernal, Swedish physician Andrea Andreen, Belgian MP Isabelle Blume, French MP Pierre Cot, Italian ex-priest Andrea Gaggiero, Polish writer Leon Kruczkowski, Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, Indian MP Singh Sokhey & Secy. Nina V. Popova of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions.[4]

#### BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Dec. 20; based on natl. sales)

**Fiction:** Saml. Shellabarger's "Lord Vanity." A. J. Cronin's "Beyond This Place." Lloyd Douglas' "The Robe." Jas. Hilton's "Time & Time Again." Ernest K. Gann's "The High & the Mighty."

**Non-Fiction:** Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." Chas. Lindbergh's "The Spirit of St. Louis." Fulton J. Sheen's "Life Is Worth Living." Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter." Iles Brody's "Gone with the Windsors."[5]

#### NEW YORK THEATER

**Opened**

**Oh, Men! Oh, Women!** Franchot Tone & Betsy von Furstenberg in comedy by Edward Chodorov about psychiatrist & his romantic problem. Presented by Cheryl Crawford in assn. with Anderson Lawler. Directed by Chodorov. With Gig Young, Larry Blyden, Anne Jackson, Joan Gray, Henry Sharp, Paul Andor. Dec. 17 at Henry Miller. (3-2-2)★

**New York City Theater Co.** (City Center) presented limited run revivals of Richard III, Dec. 9, staged by Margaret Webster & Charley's Aunt Dec. 22, staged by José Ferrer. Ferrer starred in both.

**Closed**

**A Girl Can Tell** Dec. 19 (60 performances).

*First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P] 1—see p. 370D2 2—343B1 3—Vol. VIII, 187K 4—Vol. XII, 91F 5—300A1 6—Vol. X, 151A

## OBITUARIES

**Vincent P. Burke,** 75, Canadian Liberal Senator; Dec. 19, St. John's, Nfld. (His death left the Senate with 79 Liberals, 8 Progressive Conservatives, 15 vacancies.)

**Mrs. William Butterworth,** 87, grand-daughter of John Deere, inventor of steel plow; Dec. 16 in Moline, Ill. (Her will made public Dec. 22 left $1,000,000 for community cultural & recreational projects in Moline.)

**Eversley Childs,** 87, co-founder of Bon-Ami Co. who helped establish leprosarium at Cebu, P.I.; Dec. 19, New York.

**James Leo (One Eyed) Connelly,** 84, famous in U.S. since 1920's as "gate crasher" at sports & political events; Dec. 20 in Zion, Ill.

**Cal D. Crim,** 89, detective who exposed "Black Sox" baseball scandal of 1919 in which members of Chicago White Sox were bribed to throw world series games; Dec. 19, Cincinnati.

**John David Griffith-Davies,** 54, British author-historian; Dec. 18 at Bourton-on-the-Water, Eng.

**Ellsworth Faris,** 79, ex-head of Chicago U. sociology dept.; ex-ed. of *Amer. Journal of Sociology;* Dec. 19 in Lake Forest, Ill.

**George Hamman,** 79, banker, ex-pres. Amer. Sulphur Royalty Co.; Dec. 18 in Houston, Texas.

**Paul Bentley Kern,** 71, Methodist Bishop in Orient & several U.S. districts 1930-52; Dec. 16, Nashville.

**Mrs. Isabella Greenway King,** 67, Dem. Congresswoman from Ariz. 1933-36; Dec. 18 in Tucson.

**David Lilienthal,** 57, co-founder & pres. of I. J. Fox, Inc., furriers; Dec. 18, Brookline, Mass.

**Kinrey Matsuyama,** 56, Japanese professional billiards champion; Dec. 20 in Tokyo of heart ailment.

**Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan,** 85, winner of 1923 Nobel Prize in physics for isolation & measurement of electron, a leader in research on cosmic rays, chrmn. of exec. council Calif. Inst. of Technology 1921-45; Dec. 19 in San Marino, Calif.

Millikan became world's leading authority on origin & effects of cosmic rays during 1920s. He originated theory that they were given off when new atoms of heavy elements were formed in interstellar space. He specialized during World War II in research on rocket & jet propulsion and won Presidential Medal of Merit (highest wartime decoration for a civilian). He was one of most religious of world's leading scientists, often stressed in statements & writings that understanding of nature through science should strengthen man's belief in God.[6]

**"King" O'Malley,** 99, Canadian-born Australian pioneer who founded Commonwealth Bank, Trans-Australian Ry.; Dec. 20, Melbourne.

**Dr. Gordon A. Cisco,** 63, sey. of Gen. Council of United Church of Canada; Dec. 15 in Toronto.

**Montague Stevens,** 94, British-born rancher, hunter & scout who helped U.S. Cavalry fight Apaches in 1880s; Dec. 16 in Albuquerque, N.M.

**Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh,** 61, commander of 8th & 106th U.S. Infantry Divs. during World War II in France; Dec. 20 in Washington.

**Dr. Frederick Tice,** 82, tuberculosis authority; Dec. 16 in Chicago.

**Harriet E. Vittum,** 81, pioneer Chicago social worker & suffragette; Dec. 16 in Chicago.

**Guy Weadick,** 68, cowboy originator of Canadian rodeo *Calgary Stampede*; Dec. 14 in Phoenix, Ariz.

**William B. Ziff,** 55, head of Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., ex-pres. of Zionist Revision Org. of Amer.; Dec. 20 in New York of heart attack.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### *Charity Abuses Charged*

At least $120 million of the more than $4 billion contributed to charity in the U.S. this year went into the pockets of racketeers. Russell Sage Foundation researcher F. Emerson Andrews made this estimate before a joint N.Y. state legislative committee at the opening of hearings held in New York Dec. 14-17. Testimony & other evidence indicated that many charities were efficient & well-run but some "charities" were out-&-out fakes. In many cases, it was said, up to 90% of contributions to "charity" went to professional fund-raisers for fees & expenses while as little as 10% went to the cause for which the money was donated. Among disclosures made at the hearings:

Charity racketeers solicited contributions by falsely representing themselves as priests, nuns (in rented habits), police officials and even, in one case, as N.Y. Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner Jr. They used the names of prominent persons as sponsors without permission. They sent un-ordered merchandise, often shoddy junk, to prospective donors with a plea to buy it to aid some charity.

**Natl. Kids' Day Foundation, Inc.,** with movie columnist Jimmy Fidler as non-salaried president, collected $3,978,000 for "underprivileged children" in 5 years. $3,252,000 of this went to pay for fund raising, only $302,000 for its announced purpose of promoting a "Natl. Kids' Day." Committee counsel said the foundation had used Bing Crosby's name without his permission, that Mrs. Bob Hope had withdrawn her name as a sponsor. Los Angeles officials had forced the foundation to stop soliciting in Los Angeles. The fun raiser: Gayton Associates, Inc.

**Disabled American Veterans, Inc.** collected $21,480,000 in 3 years. It spent $14,529,000 (68%) for fund raising, $2,401,000 (11%) for administrative expense, $3,837,000 (18%) for welfare "servicing," but not a cent for direct aid to disabled veterans. The "servicing" consisted primarily of advising veterans on how to get Govt. benefits—advice available at numerous governmental offices. The DAV Service Foundation had used, without authorization, the pictures & names of Pres. Eisenhower, ex-Pres. Truman and Gens. Douglas MacArthur & Omar N. Bradley to promote a fund-raising contest. The DAV & the Service Foundation had been forced to rewrite their literature because of a mail fraud order.

**Gold Star Wives Foundation** of Chicago collected $2,531,000 in 2 years, used most of it for expenses, turned over $309,000 to the Gold Star Wives of America, Inc., for whom the money was raised.

**Marine Corps League's** Kings County (Brooklyn) Council collected $32,000 in the past year, used only $1,800 for welfare work. Frank J. Fletcher Jr., council commandant, admitted to a "consipracy" to hide the fact that 85% of the funds went for non-welfare expense—more than half of it to promoter Philip A. Weiss Associates. Fletcher insisted that "you cannot get a professional fund-raiser who will comply with the law of the city."

**Natl. Cancer Hospital of America,** a Detroit organization which represented no actual hospital,

raised $630,000 in less than 2 years, paid $435,000 of it to fund-raiser Arthur H. Levien, owner of De Haan, Inc., a letter processing firm.

**Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind, Inc.** collected $153,000 and Boys' Bro'hood Republic of N.Y., Inc. $65,300 through Willard L. Kauth, owner of the fund-raising firm Donard, Inc. and the letter company Noddra, Inc. Kauth got $92,000 from the former & $40,000 from the latter for fees & expenses.

State Sen. Bernard Tompkins, committee chairman, said Dec. 20 that his group would propose legislation to: (a) require professional fund-raisers to be licensed, (b) require registration of all charitable organizations except religious bodies, (c) outlaw the listing of people as sponsors without their written permission, (d) require annual financial reports to all sponsors.

## Disasters

9 occupants of the plane & 10 persons on the ground were killed Dec. 17 when a B-29 bomber crashed into an AF officers' housing project at Anderson AF Base, Guam. . . . A weather reconnaissance plane from Guam with 9 men aboard disappeared at sea Dec. 16. A C-47 rescue plane with a crew of 10 was missing Dec. 20 on a flight in search of the weather plane. . . . 9 crewmen were reported lost Dec. 17 when a U.S. Navy Neptune bomber crashed on a glacier 110 mi. s.e. of Reykjavik, Iceland.

(The Norwegian American liner *Stavangerfjord* lost its rudder during a hurricane Dec. 8 when it was 1,000 mi. out of New York en route to Oslo. The ship was steered by manipulation of its twin propellors for the remaining 2,050 mi. of its voyage and reached Oslo Dec. 17.)

## Kidnappers Executed

Carl Austin Hall, 34, & Bonnie Brown Heady, 41, kidnap-murderers of Robert C. Greenlease Jr., were executed simultaneously Dec. 18 in the Missouri Penitentiary gas chamber in Jefferson City. Hall was buried at Pleasanton, Kan., Mrs. Heady near Maryville, Mo.[1]

(Elmer Dolan, 26, suspended St. Louis police patrolman who aided Lt. Louis Shoulders in arresting Hall, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Kansas City Dec. 18 on charges of perjury. He was accused of having given false testimony about the handling of Greenlease ransom money found in Hall's possession.[2] . . . Bruce Hatfield, 18, of Sedalia, Mo., received a 3-yr. suspended sentence in federal court in Kansas City Dec. 18 for trying to sell the Greenlease family false information about the missing ransom money.)[3]

## Michigan Prison Break

13 convicts escaped Dec. 19 from Southern Michigan State Prison, Jackson, by breaking through a drain tunnel running under the prison wall. All but 2 of the escapees (Roman Usiondek, 37, & Robert Dowling, 33) were recaptured in southern Michigan by Dec. 21. 5 of the fugitives held 2 women as hostages for 10 hours while eluding police but released them unharmed Dec. 20.[4]

### Other Crime News

**Harlow J. Fraden,** 22, & **Dennis Wepman,** 20, were indicted in New York Dec. 19 on charges of having murdered Fraden's parents, Dr. William & Mrs. Shirley Fraden, whose deaths Aug. 19 had been listed as suicides. Police said Wepman & young Fraden confessed that Fraden gave his parents cyanide-tainted champagne because they continually called him a homosexual. He inherited $96,000 as a result of their deaths. . . . **Raymond Carney,** 36, an escaped prisoner, was arrested near Johnsonville, S.C. Dec. 19 and charged with the robbery murders near Pamplico, S.C. Dec. 6 of Harvey B. Allen, 22, & Betty Claire Cain, 15. . . . **Joe Adonis,** 52, of Palisades Park, N.J., lost Dec. 17 in an appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington against an order that he be deported to Italy as an undesirable alien. His deportation was to be carried out after he settled $413,964 in federal tax liens and stood trial for alleged perjury before the 1950 Senate Crime Investigating Com.[5]

## Greek Shippers Indicted

A federal grand jury indicted 3 companies & 5 individuals in Washington Dec. 22 on charges of conspiring to defraud the Govt. in buying surplus Govt. ships. They were accused of filing false statements to conceal the fact that the companies were controlled by Greek nationals. (The surplus ship law limited sales to U.S. citizens). Those indicted:

Manuel E. Kulukundis (involved in the McCarthy probe of Greek-owned ships trading with Red China)[6], Elias J. Kulukundis, Theodoseus J. Mitrou, Evangelos C. Stamatiou, Anthony G. Coulouocundis, Metro Petroleum Shipping Co. & its subsidiary Metro Steamship Corp. and Martis Steamship Corp.

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### NAMES IN THE NEWS

**Grover A. Whalen,** 67, New York's "official greeter" as chairman of the Mayor's Reception Com. for 35 years, was notified Dec. 21 he would be replaced by ex-diplomat Richard C. Patterson Jr. when Robert F. Wagner Jr. became mayor Jan. 1.[7] . . . **Hedy Lamarr,** 39, film actress, & W. Howard Lee, 45, Houston, Tex. oil man, were married Dec. 22 in New York (her 5th marriage, his 2d).[8] . . . **Margaret Whiting,** popular singer, divorced jazz pianist Lou Busch Dec. 17 in Santa Monica, Calif. She charged cruelty.[9] . . . **Guy George Gabrielson,** ex-GOP Natl. Chairman, was cleared by New Jersey Superior Court Dec. 10 of charges that he "induced" the late Mrs. Irene B. Jackson of Ocean Grove, N.J. to will him a block of stock for $5,000 although it was reputedly worth $100,000. The court ruled that Mrs. Jackson's disposition of the stock was in appreciation of work done for her by Gabrielson.[10]

## SPORTS

***Davis Cup Tennis***—The U.S. team of Tony Trabert, Vic Seixas & Bill Talbert won the Interzone (semi-final) round, 4 matches to 1, in Brisbane Dec. 17-19 from the Belgian team of Jacques Brichant & Philippe Washer.[11]

***Pro Football All-Stars***—Selections from Natl. Football League[12] by a UP panel of sportswriters announced Dec. 18:

**Offensive Team**

Ends—Pete Pihos (Philadelphia), Dante Lavelli (Cleveland).
Tackles—Lou Groza (Cleveland), Lou Creekmur (Detroit).
Guards—Dick Stanfel (Detroit), Bruno Banducci (San Francisco).
Center—Frank Gatski (Cleveland).
Quarterback—Otto Graham (Cleveland).
Halfbacks—Hugh McElhenny (San Francisco), Dan Towler (Los Angeles).
Fullback—Joe Perry (San Francisco).

**Defensive Team**

Ends—Len Ford (Cleve.), Norm Willey (Phila.).
Tackles—Arnie Weinmeister (New York), Leo Nomellini (San Francisco).
Guards—Les Bingaman (Det.), Dade Dodrill (Pitt.).
Linebackers—George Connor (Chicago Bears), Tommy Thompson (Cleveland).
Halfbacks—Jack Christiansen (Detroit), Tom Keane (Baltimore).
Substitute—Ken Gorgal (Cleveland).

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**Yankee Stadium** in New York was sold by clubowners Dan Topping & Del Webb Dec. 18 to a group headed by Arnold M. Johnson of Chicago for $6,500,000. Johnson & associates then resold the land on which the stadium is situated to the Knights of Columbus for $2,500,000. The Yankees took a 28-yr. lease on use of the stadium.[13] . . . **Ed Lopat,** Yankee lefthander, led AL pitchers in low earned run averages last season with 2.43 for each 9 innings pitched, it was disclosed Dec. 22.[14] . . . **Ted Lyons** (53 Dec. 28), ex-Chicago White Sox pitching star & manager & Detroit coach since 1949, was named a Brooklyn coach Dec. 22 to replace Cookie Lavagetto.[15] . . . **Connie Mack,** retired Phila. Athletics manager, was 91 Dec. 22. . . . **Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick** appointed a 9-member committee of major & minor league club officials Dec. 19 to draft new rules on control of players, big-league "drafting" of minor leaguers & bonus payments to rookies.[16] . . . **Bob Elliott,** 37, 3d baseman, was released by the Chicago White Sox Dec. 18. . . . **Paul Kritchell,** 71, N.Y. Yankee chief scout who discovered Lou Gehrig, Phil Rizzuto & other Yankee stars, was cited Dec. 19 for the N.Y. Baseball Writers' Assn. Bill Slocum Award for long & meritorious services to baseball.

**NYC Police Comm. George P. Monaghan,** 52, a Democrat, was appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Dec. 21 (effective Jan. 1) to act as "czar" of harness racing in New York State. Dewey planned to ask for legislation to formalize Monaghan's position.[17] . . . **George (Potsy) Clark** resigned Dec. 16 as Nebraska U. athletic director because of criticism of the school's losing record in major sports. . . . **Emmett R. (Abe) Stuber** resigned Dec. 18 as Iowa State football coach. . . . **Raymond A. (Babe) Curfman** resigned Dec. 21 as U. of Idaho football coach.

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